

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT AFFAIRS

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	2005	2006	2007
	Final	Enacted	Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Interdiction	\$29.490	\$23.935	\$33.600
International	1,135.627	1,032.715	1,133.090
Total Drug Resources by Function	\$ 1,165.117	\$ 1,056.650	\$ 1,166.690
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Andean Counterdrug Initiative	\$727.135	\$727.155	\$721.500
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement	177.982	329.495	445.190
Supplemental Account ^{/1}	260.000	-	-
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	\$ 1,165.117	\$ 1,056.650	\$ 1,166.690

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	216	217	218
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget	\$2,832.941	\$1,199.583	\$1,516.990
Drug Resources Percentage	41.13%	88.08%	76.91%

^{/1} Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Tsunami Relief, 2005.

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The primary mission of INL is to develop, implement and monitor U.S. Government international counternarcotics control strategies and foreign assistance programs that support the President's National Drug Control Strategy.

INL programs advance international cooperation in order to reduce the foreign production and trafficking of illicit coca, opium poppy, marijuana and other illegal drugs. INL commodity and technical assistance programs improve foreign government institutional capabilities to implement their own comprehensive national drug control plans that will reduce trafficking in illicit drugs and money laundering activities.

Training and assistance also supports prevention and treatment programs and projects designed to increase public awareness of the drug threat to strengthen the international

coalition against drug trafficking. An INL interregional aviation program supports drug-crop eradication, surveillance and counterdrug enforcement operations.

Projects funded by INL improve foreign law enforcement and intelligence gathering capabilities and enhance the effectiveness of criminal justice sectors to allow foreign governments to increase drug shipment interdictions, effectively investigate, prosecute and convict major narcotics criminals, and break up major drug trafficking organizations.

INL is responsible for foreign policy formulation and coordination and for advancing diplomatic initiatives in counternarcotics in the international arena.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

2006 Program

- The FY 2006 INL drug control budget enacted level is \$1,028.2 million, a decrease of \$135.0 million. Of the total, \$727.2 million is for the Andean Counterdrug Initiative (ACI) account and \$329.5 million is for the International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) account.
 - **Interdiction (\$23.9 million):** The FY 2006 interdiction programs primarily in the transit zone of Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean providing training, equipment and technical assistance to develop effective intelligence and enforcement organizations that work closely with U.S. government agencies involved in drug interdiction and law enforcement activities.
 - **International (\$1,032.7 million):** This function includes \$729.0 million for Latin American (ACI and portions of Western Hemisphere) programs, \$174.2 million for Afghanistan, \$33.0 million for Pakistan, \$2.8 million for East Asia and Pacific programs, and \$0.3 million for Africa. Global programs reflected in this figure include \$62.9 million for Interregional Aviation Support, \$4.0 million for International Organizations, \$9.9 million for Drug Awareness and Demand Reduction programs, and \$16.8 million for Program Development and Support expenses. INL programs address the unique counternarcotics issues in source and transit countries and are designed to improve foreign government capabilities to implement comprehensive national drug control plans.
- **Andean Counterdrug Initiative (\$727.2 million):** The goals of the ACI are to reduce and disrupt the flow of drugs to the United States, assist host country efforts to eradicate drug crops, stop the transportation of drugs and illicit proceeds within and outside of these countries, and in the case of Colombia, support a Colombian campaign to battle narco-terrorism in its national territory. The ACI targets the production of cocaine and heroin (cultivation of raw materials and the refining process), supports regional and global efforts to disrupt world trafficking of illegal drugs and attack drug organizations, and promotes legal alternatives for those involved in this illegal industry.

ACI country programs support a unified campaign against the drug trade to stop the flow to the United States. It encompasses and coordinates four major bilateral programs (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru), three support bilateral programs (Brazil, Panama, and Venezuela), the Air Bridge Denial Program, and the Critical Flight Safety Program.

As a result, coca cultivation in the Andes has decreased by 25 percent to 166,000 hectares since the historic high of 224,000 hectares in 2001, and opium poppy cultivation has decreased by 65 percent. Seizures for the seven ACI countries were at a new historic high of 242 metric tons (MT) for 2004, and are anticipated to be very good in 2005 as well. Specific ACI initiatives are shown below:

- **Bolivia:** The FY 2006 program will sustain prior gains and continuing effective programs in eradication, interdiction, drug prevention/social communication, and integrated alternative development that will enable Bolivia to: further reduce coca cultivation, control the diversion of (licit) Yungas coca to cocaine production, interdict Bolivian and transshipped Peruvian and Colombian cocaine, expand demand reduction programs in schools, increase social awareness of the harm caused by excess coca, drug trafficking, and drug consumption, maintain program-appropriate ready-rates for land, riverine and air assets that support eradication and interdiction operations, provide advanced training to police, improve efforts against money laundering, and extend alternative development to tens of thousands of families in the Chapare and the Yungas.
- **Colombia:** Following on the successes of the last two years, INL's plan is to continue to effect a total, lasting, systematic dismantling of narcoterrorism in Colombia. The Colombian forces trained by INL and other USG agencies will be supported by INL air assets, as they seek out and destroy narcoterrorist organizations. Infrastructure development now taking place in the climate of increased security in Colombia will continue to be protected by programs funded by INL and victims of kidnappings and assaults carried out by guerrilla groups will continue to be rescued by USG-trained and supported units. All of this will be in addition to the continued high levels of eradication and interdiction operations. These programs form the core of what must be done to succeed in wiping out the narcotics trade in Colombia and stop the terrorism that threatens the elected democracy in one key Latin American ally and the stability of the entire Western Hemisphere.
- **Peru:** The USG program in Peru will support interdiction and border control efforts to preempt spillover from the greatly enhanced Colombia counternarcotics efforts. In addition, funding will support the continuation of manual eradication, alternative development and institution building initiatives and aerial tracking of suspect narcotics trafficking aircraft.
- **Ecuador:** The program in Ecuador will allow the government to continue to strengthen the presence of security forces on the northern border where spillover effects from Colombia counternarcotics operations, already threatening Ecuador's national security, are increasing daily. Law enforcement, border security and alternative development projects initiated in FY 2002 and FY 2003 to meet this challenge will continue.

- **Brazil, Venezuela and Panama:** Programs in Brazil and Venezuela will be used to combat the growing problem of cross-border narcotics trafficking by focusing on improving police and military operations. The program in Panama will train law enforcement units to improve drug detection, money laundering and precursor chemical investigations and prosecutions, and provide assistance for other critical institution building efforts.
- **Air Bridge Denial Program (ABD):** This support will include Contractor Logistical Support including maintenance of aircraft, spare parts, and training and USG safety monitor oversight. Additionally, this funding will support up to three additional forward operating locations in order for the Colombian Air Force to conduct ABD operational missions in different parts of Colombia. INL's primary emphasis will be to continue training Colombian pilots and sensor operators for the Cessna Citation 560 and C-26 aircraft and to ensure that the aircraft are maintained properly while fully supporting operational ABD interdiction missions. Colombian self-sufficiency of the ABD program remains an important goal and INL will begin to explore ways to increase the level of host nation funding and involvement in order to decrease USG contributions.
- **Critical Flight Safety Program:** Funds will upgrade severely aged Air Wing aircraft fleet to commercial standards in order to sustain the counternarcotics and counterterrorism missions. Maintenance modification and replacement initiatives are crucial in eliminating existing and unforeseen aircraft deficiencies. These initiatives will increase the operational reliability and logistics supportability of the Air Wing's aged aircraft inventory. The initiatives include fixes such as selective rewiring, critical airframe upgrades, selective component replacement, and retrofitting obsolete components. This will successfully control many age related costs and sustain the capability of these aircraft.

- **International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)**

INCLE country programs focus on reducing the amount of illegal drugs entering the United States by targeting drugs both at the source and in-transit. Programs are designed to reduce drug cultivation through enforcement, eradication, and alternative development; strengthen the capacity of law enforcement institutions to investigate and prosecute major drug trafficking organizations; improve the capacity of host national police and military forces to attack narcotics production and trafficking centers; and foster regional and global cooperation against drug trafficking. Specific INCLE initiatives are shown below:

- **Mexico:** INL programmatic support for counternarcotics and law enforcement is carefully balanced between the immediate goal of directly attacking existing cross-border criminal activity and the longer-term goal of enhancing Mexico's law enforcement institutions and permanent ability to attack and deter crime affecting USG interests. Funds will be used to support numerous projects including border and port security, counternarcotics and criminal justice sector institution building, organized crime and counternarcotics enforcement, and drug awareness and demand reduction.

- **Central America and the Caribbean:** Programs in Central America and the Caribbean (and certain non-Andean countries of South America) will support efforts to upgrade drug interdiction and law enforcement capabilities and to modernize judicial sector institutions in order to detect and prosecute narco traffickers, financial crimes and governmental corruption. INL will provide training and information systems and communications equipment to enhance intelligence gathering and sharing capabilities.
- **Africa and East Asia and the Pacific Regional:** Programs in these regions will provide training, technical assistance and equipment to strengthen counter-narcotics law enforcement and judicial institutions in Nigeria, Indonesia, Laos, and Thailand.
- **Afghanistan:** Counternarcotics programs will support a number of initiatives including poppy elimination through public information and alternative livelihoods, ground eradication, and drug control institution building that includes public affairs, support for interdiction, and demand reduction. The Poppy Elimination Program will reduce large-scale poppy cultivation through working with provincial authorities to strongly discourage poppy planting, energizing governor-led eradication and, if need be, calling in the nationally directed eradication force.

The target is a 5 percent reduction in poppy cultivation from 2005 net poppy production. Funds will be used to continue the ground eradication program, which will be augmented with increased air support. The Drug Enforcement Program will disrupt drug trafficking and associated criminal activity within Afghanistan, to improve enforcement of drug laws and increase prosecutions of drug offenders. Funds will continue U.S. support to the Counter Narcotics Police – Afghanistan (CNPA), including specialized training and equipping of drug enforcement units operating at the provincial level against drug processing labs and bazaars, drug caches and shipments, and drug traffickers and drug trafficking organizations. The Demand Reduction Program will fund community-based demand reduction programs aimed at rehabilitation, and anti-drug education programs for youth and rural communities through school curriculum and other community activities.

- **Pakistan:** INL assistance will include the Border Security Program and Counternarcotics Program. The Border Security Program supports and expands law enforcement capacity to secure the western frontier against terrorists, narcotics traffickers, and other criminal elements. Funds will be used to continue construction of border security roads, support infrastructure construction projects, and provide ongoing maintenance, support, and operating expenses for the USG-established Ministry of Interior Air Wing, which includes three fixed-wing surveillance aircraft and ten Huey II helicopters that are based at Quetta, Balochistan province. Funds will also be used to support operations of a border security coordination center in Quetta. The Counternarcotics Program supports the construction of roads in opium poppy growing areas and provides economic alternatives through farm-to-market access and opportunities for development projects. Additionally, funds will give operational support to law enforcement agencies, particularly the Anti-Narcotics Force. This support also

includes funding for the aerial poppy surveys, the poppy eradication effort, and demand reduction activities.

- **Interregional Aviation Support:** The Aviation program provides core level aviation services that are expanded or augmented to meet counternarcotics/counter-terrorism (counternarcotics/counterterrorism) requirements for individual country programs. The program manages and supports a large fleet of aircraft operating in diverse overseas locations. The aircraft provide eradication, reconnaissance, mobility, interdiction, and logistical support capabilities. This augments and facilitates ground operations, which in many cases performs functions that would not be possible by other means.
- **International Organizations:** Because of the transnational nature of drug trafficking, effective international cooperation is essential. INL provides direct funding to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission of the Organization of American States - the principal international and regional organizations engaged in counter-narcotics efforts. These organizations foster increased regional and international cooperation in a wide variety of counter-drug efforts, including drug control activities in source countries where U.S. bilateral assistance proves difficult.
- **Demand Reduction and Drug Awareness:** The program will support a variety of international demand reduction programs that address Presidential priorities, including programs with faith-based organizations that provide prevention, intervention and recovery maintenance services.
- **Program Development and Support (PD&S):** PD&S funds are used for domestic administrative operating costs associated with the Washington-based INL staff, including salaries and benefits, field travel and administrative support expenses.

2007 Request

- The FY 2007 INL drug control budget request is \$1,166.7 million, an increase of \$138.5 million over the FY 2006 enacted level. Of the total, \$721.5 million is requested in the ACI account, including \$65.7 million for the Critical Flight Safety Program, and \$445.2 million in the INCLE account.
- **Interdiction (\$33.6 million):** The FY 2007 Request will fund programs primarily in Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean.
- **International (\$1,133.1 million):** The FY 2007 Request includes \$721.7 million for Latin American programs, \$297.4 million for Afghanistan, and \$19.5 million for Pakistan, \$2.3 million for East Asia and the Pacific, and \$0.5 million for Africa. Global programs reflected in this figure include \$65.5 million for Interregional Aviation Support, \$5.4 million for International Organizations, \$1.9 million for Demand Reduction and Drug Awareness, and \$19.0 million for Program Development and Support expenses.

- **Andean Counterdrug Initiative (\$721.5 million):** Funds will be used for follow-on support of initiatives that started in FY 2000 and 2001 with the Plan Colombia Emergency Supplemental and carried forward with ACI funding. The request will fund projects needed to continue the enforcement, border control, crop reduction, alternative development, institution building, administration of justice, and human rights programs in the region.

The ACI budget provides support to Colombia, Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, Brazil, Venezuela and Panama. Funding also includes Critical Flight Safety program. Colombia is at the center of ACI's efforts. It is the source of more than 90 percent of the cocaine and about half of the heroin entering the U.S. INL aerial eradication programs have reduced coca cultivation in Colombia by 33 percent since 2001. ACI programs in Peru and Bolivia have reduced cultivation in both countries to less than 70 percent of their highpoint in the 1990's and minimized spillover of trafficking activities from neighboring Colombia, (a.k.a. the 'balloon effect'). In Ecuador, Brazil, Venezuela, and Panama, INL's programs work to prevent spillover cultivation from producing countries, prevent the transshipment of illicit drugs, develop law enforcement organizations, promote the rule of law, and foster bilateral law enforcement cooperation.

- **Bolivia (\$66.0 million):** Funds will support Bolivian efforts to eliminate the remaining illegal coca in the Chapare region, and lay the groundwork for limited forced eradication operations in the Yungas. It will support efforts to increase interdiction of, and halt exportation of cocaine; increase interdiction of essential chemicals and cocaine products; foster alternative economic development; expand the numbers and efficiency of prosecutors in narcotics related cases; support drug awareness efforts; and improve the transparency and anti-corruption efforts in the Bolivian government.

An increasing portion of the funds is dedicated to boosting the presence and effectiveness of the counternarcotics police in the Yungas; making the national police more self-sufficient nationwide, supporting operational and logistics requirements for eradication and interdiction; and replacing obsolete law enforcement equipment throughout Bolivia. Bolivia remains one of the poorest countries in the hemisphere. Without USG assistance, Bolivia would be unable to support the present level of counternarcotics and alternative development programs.

- **Colombia (\$465.0 million):** Funds will support programs to eradicate coca and poppy crops, disrupt trafficking and address the related illegal activities that provide funding to narco-terrorists. The eradication and interdiction program provides numerous assistance projects to the Colombian National Police (CNP) and Colombian Military. INL will provide eradication, interdiction, aviation and operational support to the CNP. Programs provided to the Colombian Military include aviation support, Air Force interdiction and surveillance support, Counterdrug Mobile Brigade support, and Navy maritime interdiction support. Funds will also be used for projects designed to promote social and economic progress and promote the rule of law, such as alternative development programs, support for displaced persons programs, and judicial reform programs.

In FY 2007 the Air Bridge Denial program will be funded from the Colombia ACI program including Contractor Logistical Support including maintenance of aircraft, spare parts, and training and USG safety monitor oversight. Additionally, this funding will support up to three additional forward operating locations in order for the Colombian Air Force to conduct ABD operational missions in different parts of Colombia. INL's primary emphasis will be to continue training Colombian pilots and sensor operators for the Cessna Citation 560 and C-26 aircraft and to ensure that the aircraft are maintained properly while fully supporting operational ABD interdiction missions. Colombian self-sufficiency of the ABD program remains an important goal and INL will begin to explore ways to increase the level of host nation funding and involvement in order to decrease USG contributions.

- **Peru (\$98.5 million):** Funding will support interdiction and border control efforts to preempt spillover from the greatly enhanced Colombia counternarcotics efforts. In addition, funding will support significant law enforcement operations planned in major coca-growing valleys, the continuation of manual eradication, alternative development and institution building initiatives, demand reduction programs, and establish the infrastructure requisite to collect information on aircraft suspected of narcotics trafficking in Peruvian airspace.
- **Ecuador (\$17.3 million):** Funding will allow the government to continue to strengthen the presence of security forces at its land and seas ports and on the northern border where spillover effects from Colombia counternarcotics operations already threaten Ecuador's national security. Other projects will include canine and law enforcement skills training, support for the money-laundering unit, maintenance of checkpoints and police headquarters, strengthening administration of justice programs and increasing the reach of alternative development projects initiated in prior years.
- **Brazil, Venezuela and Panama (\$9.0 million):** \$4.0 million will be used for law enforcement development and drug demand reduction programs in Brazil and \$1.0 million in Venezuela will be used to combat the growing problem of cross-border narcotics trafficking by focusing on improving police and military operations while focusing on port and airport security. Funding of \$4.0 million for Panama will be used for border controls (air, land and maritime), law enforcement and customs service modernization and professionalization, and maritime interdiction (maritime service modernization).
- **Critical Flight Safety Program (\$65.7 million, + \$35.7 million):** The second year funding of \$65.7 million will assist key governments with combating drug trafficking and terrorism by providing aviation expertise and resources to eradicate and interdict illicit drugs, strengthen law enforcement, support counter-terrorist operations, and develop internal institutional counternarcotics and counterterrorism capabilities.

INL has embarked on this multi-level Critical Flight Safety Program (CFSP) to stop degradation and extend the life of its severely aged aircraft to sustain its counternarcotics/counterterrorism missions. In FY 2007 the CFSP will continue

refurbishment of UH-1N helicopters and OV-10 aircraft, continue conversion of UH-1H to Huey-II helicopters, begin programmed depot maintenance of all aircraft, and purchase additional aircraft for search and rescue.

- **International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement:** The FY 2007 INCLE is proposed to be \$445.2 million to be used in the following areas:
 - **Mexico (\$27.0 million):** Funding will be used for counternarcotics, law enforcement, and demand reduction programs carefully balanced between the shorter-term goal of attacking/dismantling drug trafficking and other cross-border criminal organizations, and the longer-term goal of strengthening Mexico's law enforcement institutions and expanding their capacity to attack and deter crime affecting USG interests. Funding will complete programs and investments the USG has made in Mexican law enforcement, continue support to broad ongoing programs to improve law enforcement agencies and infrastructure, and begin new initiatives to meet emerging challenges. These include activities such as institution building, training and professionalization, anti-corruption, money laundering and financial crimes, interdiction and eradication, aviation support, and demand reduction and drug awareness.
 - **Central America and Caribbean (\$6.3 million):** Funding of will be used to upgrade drug interdiction and law enforcement capabilities and modernize judicial sector institutions in order to detect and prosecute narcotrafficking, financial crimes and governmental corruption. INL will provide training and information systems and communications equipment to enhance intelligence gathering and sharing capabilities. Other funds will support demand reduction efforts to resist the growing drug use problem in the region.
 - **Southern Cone (\$0.5 million):** Funding will enhance the capabilities of the law enforcement agencies in Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay to enable them to more effectively act against narcotics trafficking, other trans-border crime and international terrorism; continue law enforcement institution building to combat trafficking and to counter possible spillover of cultivation and/or processing operations from Colombia as a result of increased counternarcotics activities there; support programs to encourage cross-border operations and intelligence sharing among law enforcement and military to address regional trafficking organizations and trafficking patterns that rely on national borders to evade law enforcement operations and to impede the flow of illicit arms and narcotics; and help develop host nation law enforcement capabilities to assert the rule of law in drug transit and terrorist-occupied areas.
 - **Afghanistan (\$297.4 million, +\$123.2 million):** Funding will support a number of initiatives including an opium poppy elimination program, drug enforcement and interdiction program, public diplomacy efforts, drug demand reduction programs, drug control capacity building, and justice sector reform. The opium Poppy Elimination Program (PEP) emphasizes engaging Government of Afghanistan officials in primary producing provinces to proactively campaign against farmers planting poppy, pressure farmers who do plant poppy to voluntarily replant in legitimate crops, and threaten forced

eradication. The program will expand from 12 to 14 provinces, providing coverage for most of the territory where the poppy crop is grown. The funds cover salaries, security, armored vehicles, communications, safe billeting, and all operational costs of the PEP teams.

Funding also includes support for four mobile teams in the Afghan Eradication Force (AEF) that act as the GOA's fall-back intervention force to disrupt poppy cultivation where necessary. The package includes the lease of medium and heavy-lift air support for transport of equipment and personnel to support eradication and other counternarcotics efforts. In addition, an aviation support component serves as a force multiplier (logistics, transport, Search & Rescue (SAR), reconnaissance) for both the PEP and AEF programs, and other counternarcotics efforts as required. It provides helicopters and operations and maintenance to support eradication efforts. Interdiction assistance continues for the Counter-Narcotics Police of Afghanistan (CNPA), including its National Interdiction Unit (NIU) working in close coordination with the DEA.

- **Pakistan (\$19.5 million):** Funding will support a Border Security Program and Counternarcotics Program in Pakistan. The Border Security Program will seek to minimize the impact of international crime and illegal drugs on the United States and its citizens by expanding law enforcement capacity to secure the western border with Afghanistan and Iran in order to deny drug traffickers, criminals, and terrorist's sanctuary, particularly in the border areas. This project consists of an aviation component, infrastructure development, vehicles, communications equipment, surveillance devices, and training to support the over 65,000 civilian security personnel operating on the western border.

The Counternarcotics Program will inhibit poppy cultivation throughout Pakistan, reverse its expansion into non-traditional areas, return Pakistan to its zero-poppy status, help Pakistan defend itself against the migration of labs from Afghanistan, reduce domestic demand, and curb drug trafficking into and through Pakistan. Funds will be used to develop the proposed expansion of roads and small schemes into the new areas of cultivation and to continue to provide training, operational support and small-scale commodities to a range of law enforcement agencies. Funds will also support opium poppy monitoring and eradication efforts, demand reduction efforts and funding for lawyers to work on major drug trafficking prosecutions.

- **Africa and East Asia/Pacific Regional (\$2.7 million):** Funding will be used to provide training, technical assistance and equipment to strengthen counternarcotics law enforcement and judicial institutions in Liberia, Nigeria, Indonesia, Laos, Philippines, and Thailand.
- **Interregional Aviation Support (\$65.5 million):** The FY 2007 Request will provide core level services necessary to operate, sustain, and maintain a fleet of over 180 fixed and rotary wing aircraft of ten types. The aircraft support counternarcotics aviation programs in Colombia, Bolivia, Peru, Afghanistan, and border security operations in Pakistan; plus, as required, counterterrorism/counternarcotics programs in other temporary deployment locations. Andean Counter-drug Initiative (ACI), Afghanistan,

and Pakistan funds augment the Air Wing budget to provide expanded levels of support for country-specific projects.

- **Drug Awareness and Demand Reduction (\$1.9 million):** The FY 2007 Request will allow for the funding of a variety of international demand reduction programs that address Presidential priorities, including programs with faith-based organizations that provide prevention, intervention and recovery maintenance services.
- **Other Line Items (\$24.4 million):** Funding for International Organizations is requested for FY 2007 which will build multilateral support to strengthen efforts against international consumption, production, and trafficking of illegal drugs. The Program Development and Support funding level will increase to \$19.0 million.

IV. PERFORMANCE

Summary

- This section on program accomplishments is drawn from the department's FY 2007 Budget Request and Performance Plan as well as the FY 2005 Performance and Accountability Report (PAR). Additional performance results on program-level outcome indicators are drawn from the PART. To date, INL has undergone three assessments for ACI, INCLE Programs in the Western Hemisphere and INCLE Programs in Africa and Asia. The charts below include a comparison of targets and achievement from the GPRA documents listed above.
- The PART review for ACI indicated that INL is on track to meet or exceed its goals for reducing cocaine production and interdicting drug shipments from the Andean region. Although USAID did develop a long-term goal for its alternative livelihood programs in 2005, OMB noted the need to set baselines and targets to allow greater use of performance information in decision making. The PART review for INCLE programs in the Western Hemisphere pointed to mixed results in pursuing long-term and annual goals while the PART review for INCLE programs in Africa and Asia highlighted the need to develop a long-term measure of criminal justice capacity building efforts. All three programs received a rating of "Adequate."
- To address financial management weaknesses identified by the assessment of all three programs, INL is implementing a new financial management system to track and report information needed to inform strategic planning and resource allocation decisions.
- Following a 33 percent decline in Colombian coca cultivation since 2001 through the U.S.-backed aerial eradication program, coca cultivation leveled off in 2004 while opium poppy cultivation continued to decline (48 percent in 2004). Colombia continues as the source of approximately 90 percent of the cocaine and half the heroin entering the United States.
- In South East Asia, opium poppy cultivation is projected to continue its sharp decline of recent years. The region, once the world's primary source for opium, no longer produces

enough opium poppy to meet regional demands. Between 2004 and 2005, cultivation levels continued to decline in Laos and Burma while Thailand was officially removed from the President's list of Major Drug Producing and Drug Transit Nations.

- In Afghanistan, the coordinated international working group is working with the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Counternarcotics to implement the five-pillar strategy of justice reform, interdiction, eradication, alternative livelihood and public information to combat the opium trade. After setting record highs in opium poppy cultivation in 2003 and 2004, poppy levels in Afghanistan have fallen by approximately 20 percent.

Selected Performance Information

Andean Counterdrug Initiative					
PART Review					
Last Year Reviewed		2004	Rating Received	Adequate	
Evaluation Area	Score	Review Highlights Below:			
Purpose.....	100	Develop annual outcome measures for the alternative development component of the program.			
Planning.....	63				
Management.....	43				
Results.....	34				
Selected Measures of Performance					
Selected Outcome-Oriented Measures			FY 2005 Measure	FY 2005 Target	FY 2005 Achieved
Coca cultivated in Bolivia, Colombia and Peru (measured in					
Calander Year 2003			Hectares	173,000	166,300
Calander Year 2004			Hectares	154,000	166,200
Calander Year 2005			Hectares	132,000	not available

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement programs in Africa and Asia				
PART Review				
Last Year Reviewed		2005	Rating Received Adequate	
Evaluation Area	Score	Review Highlights Below:		
Purpose.....	100	Develop a long-term measure for the criminal justice component and an annual measure or measures to track the progress towards that long-term goal.		
Planning.....	63			
Management.....	43			
Results.....	34			
Selected Measures of Performance				
Selected Outcome-Oriented Measures		FY 2005 Measure	FY 2005 Target	FY 2005 Achieved
Hectares of Illicit Opium Poppy Cultivated in Laos (goal is to have Laos at less than 1,000 hectares by 2010).				
Calander Year 2003		Hectares	20,000	18,000
Calander Year 2004		Hectares	13,000	10,000
Calander Year 2005		Hectares	8,000	not available

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement programs in the Western Hemisphere					
PART Review					
Last Year Reviewed		2004	Rating Received		Adequate
Evaluation Area	Score	Review Highlights Below:			
Purpose.....	100	Conduct evaluation of key assistance activities to investigate mixed results of long-term and annual measures.			
Planning.....	75				
Management...	43				
Results.....	33				
Selected Measures of Performance - None					
			FY 2005	FY 2005	FY 2005
Selected Outcome-Oriented Measures			Measure	Target	Achieved
Disrupt and reduce the flow of cocaine and heroin (measured in metric tons) entering the U.S. arrival zone by improving host government law enforcement interdiction capabilities.					
Calander Year 2003					
Cocaine			Metric Tons	227	227
Heroin			Metric Tons	16	16
Calander Year 2004					
Cocaine			Metric Tons	211	325
Heroin			Metric Tons	12	NA *
Calander Year 2005					
Cocaine			Metric Tons	205	NA *
Heroin			Metric Tons	11	NA *

*Based on estimates from the 2004 Interagency Assessment for Cocaine Movement. Previous assessments regarding opium and heroin movement into the U.S. yielded unreliable data, causing concerns over data validity. Heroin estimates were not released for 2004.

Discussion

- Targeting coca, opium poppy, and marijuana during cultivation is the single most effective means of reducing the quantity of such drugs entering the international market and the United States. The U.S. backed aerial eradication program in the Andean Region has been particularly effective since 2000 and although the level of opium cultivation continued to decline, coca cultivation levels seem to have leveled off. While favorable conditions for aerial eradication yielded a record-breaking year for eradication efforts, this was offset by rapid replanting in Colombia. The ACI program has begun paying high dividends in the fight against illegal cocaine and heroin from the Andean region of South America, but the fight against narco-terrorism remains uphill, rocky, and long.
- The continuing reduction in opium poppy cultivation in South East Asia, mostly in Burma and Laos, demonstrate the success of the strategy of combating the source of opium poppy in the region once known as the “golden triangle.” Thailand’s removal from the list of Major Drug Producing and Drug Transit Nations indicates that a similar strategy can be replicated to remove Laos from the major’s list as well.

- The Department of State, as outlined in its FY 2007 Performance Plan, has appropriately focused its current efforts on the Administration's directive to aggressively target the supply of international narcotics by disrupting the activities of international criminal organizations and strengthening international law enforcement and judicial systems. Further, the Department has initiated focused efforts to address the PART findings by improving financial tracking and linking annual funding requests to relevant program goals.